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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1846

January 17, 1920, Temperature 30

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 60.

January 17, 1919 Temperature 66

No. 17,851.

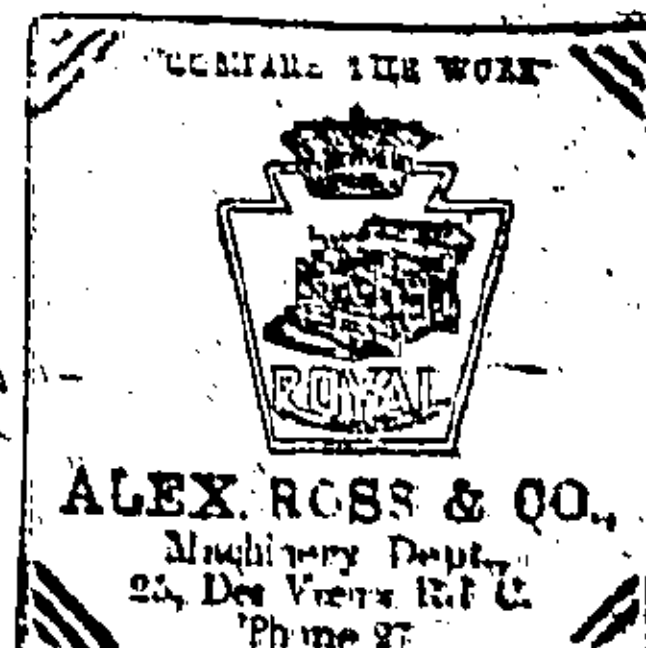
六拜禮

號七十月五年十二百九千一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920.

日七廿月一未己亥年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

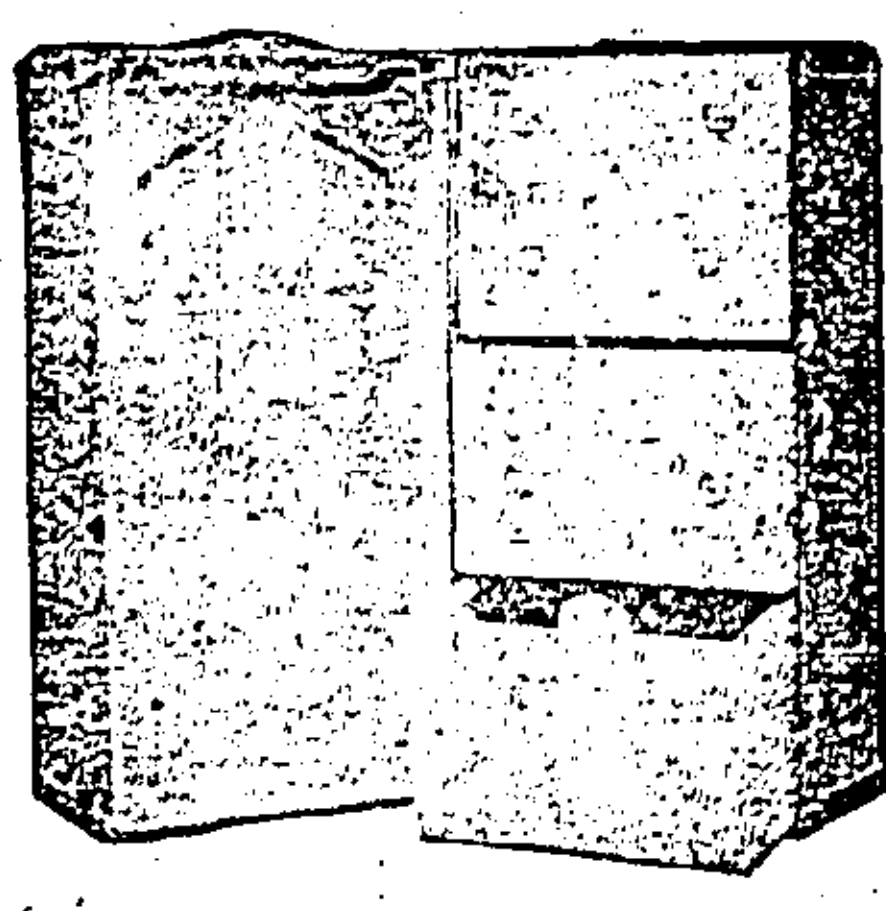


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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RAILWAY SITUATION AT HOME.

LONDON, January 16th.
The meeting of the railwaymen with Sir Eric Geddes this afternoon lasted 2 1/2 hours. It is reliably stated that the proceedings were of a very friendly and frank nature.
Sir Eric Geddes stated that the Government was prepared to make very substantial concessions, but was not willing to yield on the general principle. The Cabinet was anxious that the railwaymen should give the new scheme a fair trial.
Mr. J. H. Thomas thanked Sir Eric Geddes for carefully considering the men's objections to the Government's proposals, and said that the matter would be fully submitted to a meeting of delegates this evening, and the National Union of Railwaymen would subsequently reply to the Government's offer.
Sir Eric Geddes emphasised that the Cabinet was anxious to reach a settlement acceptable to all parties. Mr. Thomas replied that the National Union of Railwaymen would do all it could to help towards this end.

LONDON, January 15th.
Although the railway strike is indefinite, the adjustment of the discussion upon the Government's reply is regarded as a hopeful sign.
The delegates participated in a very lively four-hour debate without coming to any decision.
Some of the delegates emphatically declared that mere modifications of detail and the removal of certain anomalies would not meet the demand of the branches, and only the Government's acceptance of the principle of standardisation based on the highest wages plus war bonus, and the Government's abandonment of the sliding scale, would justify the delegates voting for a settlement.
Meanwhile, the official organ of the National Union of Railwaymen partially lifts the veil over last week's proceedings. The organ publishes an official report of the meetings, showing that only one item of the Government's offer was accepted, namely, the standardisation of railway work by the elimination of a large number of grades.
The meeting resolved to demand standardised wages based on the highest rate of wages, plus the war bonus, in each grade concerned. It rejected the principle of a sliding scale based on the cost of living, because the cost of living is not the only factor on which wages should be fixed, and because it would tend to stereotype the present standard of comfort and prevent any improvements being obtained, irrespective of how the productive forces of society may improve.
It demanded that a large number of railwaymen excluded from the proposals should be included, also that any settlement should be applicable, also, to Irish railwaymen.
The decisions were communicated to Sir Eric Geddes, who wrote observing that the delegates had shown over the results of the whole three months' negotiations, and reverted to the original demands, which the Government had decided could not be conceded.

SEDITION IN THE STATES.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.
The Senate has passed an Anti-Sedition Bill, providing for a maximum fine of \$500 and seven years' imprisonment, and in the case of aliens, subsequent deportation, for acts or propaganda with the object of overthrowing the Government by violence.
The measure now goes to the House of Representatives.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 11th.
The death is reported from Paisley of Sir John M. M. Callum, Liberal M.P. for Paisley since 1906.

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, January 15th.
The interesting situation arising in next Saturday's Presidential election in France, and the fact that Mr. Poincaré has now available his seat in the Senate, continues to be the main topic of discussion in Paris. A coup de theatre took place in the Chamber of Deputies when M. Deschanel, after being elected President, was granted a tremendous ovation with shouts of "Vive Deschanel!"
After the sitting of the Chamber, M. Deschanel said that he would not try to escape from the scene from which he would give him as many votes as the Chamber.
M. Leon Bourgeois was elected President of the Senate by 147 votes against 125 votes for M. Antonin Dubost.
Mr. Antonin Dubost had been President of the Senate since 1906.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

LONDON, January 11th.
The cargo steamer *Trevel*, from Calcutta, with a cargo of jute and manganese, was wrecked off Weymouth. Seven survivors were rescued. It is feared that 33 perished. Twenty bodies were washed ashore.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

COPENHAGEN, January 11th.
The Bolsheviks are transferring their troops to the Lithuanian front, as it is now the sole rampart of anti-Bolshevism in East Europe.
The Lithuanian Army is daily getting stronger. Britain and France are helping to provide equipment.

U.S.A. AND GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.
The United States has formally notified Germany, in connection with the exchange of ratifications, that the conditions of the Armistice still govern the relations between the United States and Germany.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE NEW ERA.

LONDON, January 15th.
The newspapers echo the King's prayer that the ceremony on Saturday will open an era of unbroken peace, but dwell on the anxious problems still awaiting solution.
The *Daily Telegraph* says:—This is no time for triumph or soaring hopes. The delay in completing peace with Germany is less disquieting than the graver questions involved in the omission of American and British signatures in Saturday's peace treaty. The problems of reconstruction are in the East.
The *Morning Post* says that the Germans are naturally anxious to discover what their relations will be with Britain. The immediate issue being a business one, it is essential that Britain's fiscal policy be formulated without delay.
The *Daily Express*, while insisting on non-escalation of the terms, says that the Allies, if they wish to reap the fruits of victory, must permit Germany in a measure to recover to enable her to fulfil her undertakings.

NEW YORK, January 15th.
The ceremony in Paris has impressed the Americans with the consciousness that they alone are still warring with Germany. The Senators have been flooded with appeals to agree to a compromise on the Treaty.

BERLIN, January 11th.
The *Local Anzeiger* heads a special peace supplement "Under the peace yoke."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* enlarges on the limitation of German sovereignty.

Freiheit talks about the yoke, and sees the hope of the British workers alleviating it by appeals to agree to a compromise on the Treaty.

Vorwärts exhorts courage for peace and hopes the Treaty will be revised. It calls for a last defensive struggle in connection with the plebiscite.

The *Tages Zeitung* deals with German indignation.

The *Tägliche Rundschau* says:—Our aim must be the removal of this work of peace.

ROME TO TOKYO.

LONDON, January 11th.
A Rome message states that Lieut. Scavini and Banalumi, piloting a Caproni aeroplane from Rome to Tokio, arrived at Valona and are proceeding to Salonika immediately.

BOLSHEVIK CHAOS IN AUSTRIA.

PARIS, January 10th.
Reports from Vienna state that armed Communists have dissolved the Municipal Council and have declared the abolition of private property and the socialisation of industry.

The demonstration of workers fixed for January 18th, it is feared, will be a prelude to Bolshevik chaos unless foodstuffs are supplied without delay.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, January 11th.
The Secretary of the Edinburgh Anti-Opium Committee, in a letter to the *Times*, urges the Government to adopt the Associated British Chamber of Commerce resolution passed at Shanghai in November as regards the control of morphia factories in Great Britain.

The writer advocates immediate reduction in poppy acreage in India from which a portion of the opium is smuggled into China by the sea, and the reduction of morphia output in Britain by 75 per cent.

He mentions that there are two morphia factories in Edinburgh and one in London.

THE ENLARGING OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The decision to increase the Egyptian army from one to three divisions will create several vacancies for British officers. It has been decided at the same time to increase the rates of pay of British personnel. A bimashi (major), the lowest British commissioned rank, will receive £500 a year; a colonel £1,000. This increase of pay maintains the high level that has been in the past the custom to give British officers seconded for service with the Egyptian army—a level that had lost some of its relative value when the home rates of pay were doubled.
The list of officers who have applied to go to the Egyptian army is already so long that it is unlikely any fresh applications will be considered. Though service under the Egyptian Government often entails being posted for duty to lonely stations many days south of Khartoum, the Egyptian army has always been looked upon as a plum by British officers. In addition to the pay being so good, leave granted on a generous measure, and there is always the prospect of active service on the frontiers of the Sudan.

There is a tendency to confusion in people's minds as to the status of the Egyptian army. It is not a part of the British army, but belongs solely to the Egyptian Government, to whom Great Britain lends a certain number of her officers. The army first began to be officered by British in the days of Gordon. Of the three divisions, two will be recruited from the Sudan and one from Lower Egypt.

THE PAST GLORIES OF MESOPOTAMIA.

General Beazley lecturing before the Royal Geographical Society recently, on Mesopotamia, recalled the fact that with his detachments he entered Bagdad with the Allied advance troops and shared in the welcome from the inhabitants. Except for the river-fronts, where the buildings were fine, they were most disappointed with the city of Sinbad the Sailor. Outside, the palm trees and glittering domes and minarets gave the impression of a beautiful city. But once inside, the streets and alleys were found to be narrow and filthy, the houses mean and overcrowded. The only access to the fine river-fronts was by narrow ramps which lead down to the water's edge and by the two bridges across the river.

When the limit of effective survey from the ground was reached reconnaissance surveys from the air were commenced. Colonel Beazley was attached to a flying squadron, and detailed to carry out the work. Five successful and exciting trips were made over the enemy's lines. As much as 400 square miles were sometimes surveyed in about two hours. It was while at this work that Colonel Beazley was captured. While in the air the Colonel had ample leisure to study Mesopotamia in general. He discovered traces of an elaborate irrigation system. There were three main canal systems, but the whole country was covered with a network of feeder canals which distributed water to the smallest estate.

Most of the latter part of the lecture consisted of a description of ancient Samarra, a city reputed to be half the size of London. Coins, bottles, &c., found by the troops while digging trenches, caused Colonel Beazley to believe the city was probably built before the birth of Christ. From air photographs it appeared to be some 20 miles long and 2 1/2 miles wide in places, with a population estimated at about four millions. Its importance was derived from the fact that the limit of navigation was reached at Eski Bagdad. Here all the caravans converged, goods going south being transferred to the river craft, while merchandise which had been brought up stream was disembarked and loaded on to the empty caravans. The city must have been a vast emporium, with miles of wharves and warehouses. Air photographs show up clearly the rich nobles' and merchants' estates, with their mansions, offices, and gardens. The whole city seems to have been laid out on the lines of a modern American town. The main thoroughfare at Eski Bagdad was sixty yards wide, and was probably lined with trees. Roads gave access to every part of the city, and along the narrowest of them carts could pass each other. Photographs were shown of the ruins of the palace of Alajik, in the southern portion of the city.

Sufficient remains of the building to testify to its former grandeur. The situation is very fine, and commands the Tigris valley. Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, is said to have been brought here. Very fine underground chambers still exist, where the occupants descended to escape the heat of the long summer days.

On the north-east of the city is the Emperor Julian's tomb, a prominent landmark rising to 70 feet above the plain. Two fine avenues lead up to it. Traces of a Marathon course nine miles long are also there. Remains of what was probably the Royal palace were also discovered: ornamental doorways, painted walls, marble pillars, Turkish baths, and central heating apparatus being unearthed. There were also a reservoir and a fish pond, and some fine underground galleries.

The walls of the magnificent mosque or temple to the sun in another part of the town are still standing. It is a fine solid structure, 160 ft. high, with a pavilion on top. A spiral staircase runs round the outside. At a distance the tower looks like a huge corkscrew.

The modern city of Samarra is a mere fragment of what it once was, and in the air photographs the streets of the ancient city can be faintly seen all round it. Samarra in its day must have equalled in importance such places as Babylon and Nineveh.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of the "beating around the bush." We might as well cut it off at the root. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it as the highest form of medicine. It is for sale by Chemists and Storekeepers.

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THIS WEEK
ON
MUFFLERS GLOVES
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\$10.00 CALCULATOR
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We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases, also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors. Manicure requisites, etc., etc.
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Quality, Variety, Perfection.

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BRITISH PILSENER BEER
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Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.
WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO
SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES
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G. R.
NOTICE.

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persons applying for Licenses
under the ARMS and ORDNANCE
Act will do so between the hours of
10 a.m. and 11 a.m. on SATURDAYS
and HOLIDAYS.

Application to be made at the
Licensing Clerk's Office, Central Police
Station.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, January 16, 1920.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, 18th January.

TEA DASSANT.
From 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DASSANT, From 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, 19th January.
Afternoon and Evening Orchestral
Concerts.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

In connection with the tea and
dinner dassants, motor buses will
leave the Hongkong Hotel at the
following times, punctually, irrespec-
tive of the number of tickets sold—
Duration of Journey.
3.15 p.m. 7 p.m.
7.15 p.m. 11 p.m.
8.30 p.m. 12 Midnight.

Tickets can be obtained at the
Hongkong Hotel or Dragon Motor
Car Co. at \$2 return fare.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of KOWLOON RES-
IDENTS will be held in the Cham-
ber of Commerce Room, CITY HALL,
on TUESDAY, 20th January, at 7.15
p.m., for the purpose of inaugurating
the "Kowloon Residents Association,"
the principal object of which is the better-
ment of conditions of residence in
Kowloon and the adjacent territories.

All Kowloon residents, both ladies
and gentlemen, interested in the move-
ment are invited to attend, and anyone
wishing to join the Association, who
have not already done so, please send
their names to Mr. B. L. FROST, 1
Kimberley Villas, Kowloon.

NOTICE.

We are in receipt of the following
able from Head Office:
Life Assurance Co., of Canada,
Hongkong.

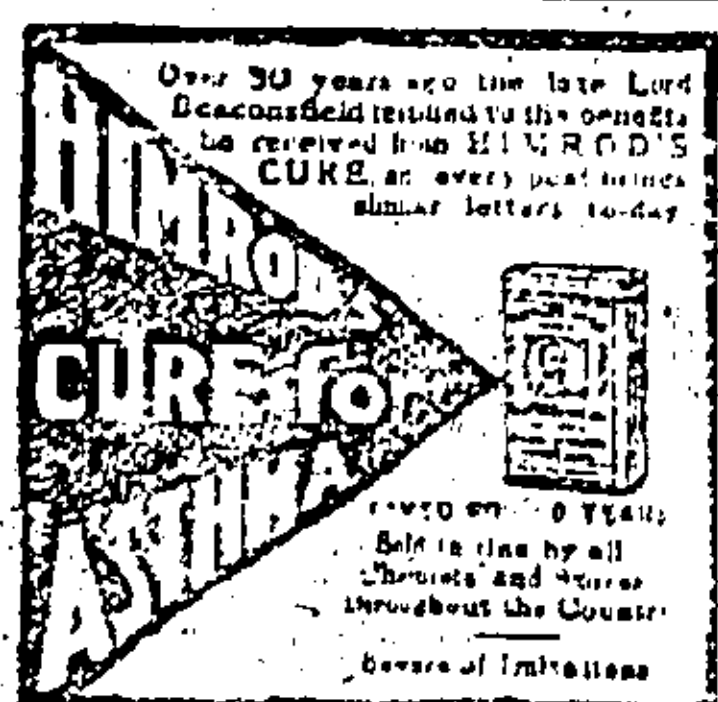
Business in 1919, OVER
THREE MILLIONS TON.
means an increase of 100%
over 1918.

F. M. WELLER,
Manager.
Hongkong, January 15, 1920.

NOTICE.

We have established a Branch
Office in SYDNEY with Mr.
ARTHUR NICKLESS BISHOP as
the Manager thereof.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE
CO., LTD.
Hongkong, January 15, 1920.



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in five minutes what takes others
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JUST RECEIVED
from AUSTRALIA a large shipment
of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED
CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK
and SWEETENED CONDENSED
MILK, all at very reasonable prices
owing to the present high rate of
Exchange, especially for Retailers.



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Good assortment

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60 cents to \$16 each.

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No. 10, Wyndham Street,
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

Japan's Footwear, (Ladies)
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

ASAHI BEER



"Embassy"
Virginia
Cigarettes
Finest
Quality



The kind of quality that not only
pleases the smoker but gratifies
an ideal of the manufac-
turers to produce the
finest of Virginia
Cigarettes

Sold in
tins of 50's
25 Cigarettes
also
packets of 10's

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

THE WAR TH T SHOULD NOT COME.

(Continued from yesterday.)

But granting all that the question
remains whether or not that be justifi-
cation for Americans going to war
about it. Suppose negroes of the
United States, male and female, could
through clever writers and Press
agents send full reports, accompanied
by photographs, to some black re-
public grown powerful in Africa about
the atrocities to which they are sub-
ject from white Americans? Suppose
the cruelty of the Japanese police
were compared with the cruelty of
freely-acting Americans—trying to
lynch the mayor of one of their large
cities for asking them to trust to the
honesty and efficiency of their own
courts and laws for the trial of a negro
accused of rape? If it be said that
the rape of a white woman by a negro
is the greatest crime in the eyes of
Americans, and in their rage makes
them distrust their own institutions
for justice, let it be remembered that
rebellion against the Japanese govern-
ment in territory controlled by Japan
is the greatest possible crime in the
eyes of the Japanese, and is tinged
with sacrifice. But why more in-
stances? If the commission of brutal
atrocities is to be the cause belli then
any impartial judge would find Ameri-
can citizens gathered in mobs, and
Japanese police acting under or in
excess of orders, equally guilty, and
equally worthy of being stamped-out
of existence. If there were any sin-
cerity in the cry for war against Japan
on account of the cruel way in which
the Koreans have been treated by the
Japanese then the Americans would
have made war last year against Tur-
key to save the Armenians against a
million-fold worse atrocities. But it
would not pay the American magnates
to go to war with Turkey, and the
Americans held back from doing so
even when Turkey was fighting side
by side with those who were fighting
the troops of the United States. And
to-day appeals from Armenians to be
saved from the Turkish butcher are
wasted on the air so far as Americans
are concerned. But at same time
Senator Johnson turns on the tears
before a Californian audience be-
cause of poor suffering Armenian sol-
diers in Siberia. Of course it would
be pleasant for the soldiers at home,
but they are not suffering any more
than other Allied soldiers in Siberia.
They are well fed and well clothed,
and not too much exposed to any fight-
ing. No, the occasion for tears in
California will be when Senator John-
son and his like are put in position
to have their own way. The pretext
of American duty to humanity will not
work. But the cunning powers who are
out to profit by the hope for war have
another card to play. They hold the
black ace of religion up their sleeve.
They will hail the day when American
missionaries are expelled from Korea

as undesirable aliens. Then will be
raised the cry that Christianity is
being attacked by the forces of
Heathendom. Already Senator Nor-
ris of Nebraska has sounded the
keynote in the American Senate, say-
ing concerning the award of Shantung
to Japan that "in the full knowledge
of all the disgraceful facts, believers
in the religion of Jesus Christ would
suffer death before giving approval to
a treaty that countenanced it." That
same senator would not suffer the loss
of even a night's sleep over Shantung
if it were still in the clutches of Ger-
many. But the cause of Christ must
prevail; the yellow peril has come.
Now then Christian Endeavourers and
Methodists and Knights of Columbus
and Red Triangles and all the Church
Militant—up and at them.

The son of God goes forth to war
A kingly crown to gain:
His blood-red banner streams afar—
Whell follow in his train?

And so the new Crusade will be on.
Well, we know for whose benefit.
But what about the result for the mass
of the people? Many Americans
point on the British mining them at
once. But now that the British gov-
ernment is controlled by labour as
once it was controlled by commerce,
how about it? Suppose the British
workman disposed to take a tip from
the Americans in the last war, and
maintain a benevolent neutrality until
it becomes a case of nip and tuck
between Yank and Jap? Such a thing
is possible. Or suppose the British
do join the Americans at once, and
that the combined navies effectively
blockade Japan with the idea of forc-
ing her to surrender without a shot
being fired. How-in such event
would the other powers act? France
undoubtedly wants only peace, and a
chance to repair. Italy is rather
friendly to Japan at present, and
And there are thousands of loyal Ger-
man soldiers, former Russian war-
prisoners now free and well placed
in Siberia. As to Russia, whether of
the Tsar or the Bolshevik or the
Bourgeois, that country is far more
friendly now toward Japan than to-
ward the United States. The Japan-
ese boycott is after all only a young
bubble on the deep of China, and in
the end China would be as like as not
to side with Asia as against America
in a supreme struggle in which race
would become the main issue. Leav-
ing China out of consideration how-
ever, there would yet remain one half
the effective fighting forces of the world,
which could be lined up shoulder to
shoulder in a life and death struggle
against the United States and the
British Empire. Japan might be block-
aded, but wiser than Great Britain
before the last war, Japan has pre-
pared for just such a contingency.
Enormous quantities of rice, parched
to keep indefinitely, have been stored
away in national granaries. Japan
could hold out against famine a long

time. And Japan could handle any
military force which the combined
fleets might succeed in landing on
Japanese shores. In the end, even
if Japan were crushed, what new
antagonisms and world-shattering
hatreds would result?

Japan does not want war. Her
peace party is slowly gaining the upper
hand, and will continue to do so unless
wackie foreign demonstrations and
declarations frighten or infuriate her
people to action. Let us curse the
trickiness of Japanese traders. If we
will. But honest men have always
had the habit of cursing all traders.
For every bad case you can cite
against the Japanese they can cite a
worse one against us. They have no
need to go back to the wooden nut-
meg era either. The press of Canada,
and the hands of the House of Com-
mons, and the facts also, during the
last three years are all the Japanese
need study in order to show us all
shoving at the same trough, wherein
those who are successful are called
profiteers, and are knighted or made
church wardens. We should not for-
get that Japan in fifty years has cover-
ed a political, social, and industrial
change which took us nine-hundred
years to establish in its present
perfection. Naturally the edges of
the new order in Japan are still rough
and unethical in places.

Suppose Canada led the way, and
showed a spirit of live and let live
toward Japan; in the belief there is
room for both to walk without tread-
ing on each other's toes. Suppose
Canada decided to refuse the building
and upkeep of the Pacific cruiser
squadron proposed by Admiral Jellicoe,
and instead thereof appropriated
say only twenty-five million a year
partly on ocean freighters to carry her
products, and partly in distribution
of agricultural implements and machin-
ery to all new settlers on her wheat
lands, such distribution to be free as
the land, or at half cost on time pay-
ment? Every new battleship that is
built now makes our dollar worth less;
reduces the available supply of steel
for railways and machinery; and takes
men from our food and cloth pro-
ducing industries.

The farmers of Canada can be the
rulers of Canada. Not capitalists,
not workmen, not professional polit-
icians, but farmers. The rest of us
live on the backs of the farmers—cap-
italist workman, bolshevik, priest and
fiddler alike. The farmer was before
the rest of us, and well enough to
suit him could live on without us.
But we could not live without the
farmer. Without farmers the regions
perish. If only Canadian farmers
would lead the way, we might count
on American farmers being roused to
do likewise. Then indeed with safety
our battleships might be beaten into
self-binders, and war might pass from
the earth. The great hope is not in
the capitalist or the workman or the
church militant, but in the united
farmers of the world.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL.

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles,
Pasta Stars and other kind of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Paste
Products, made in a new, well-ventilated and modern style factory, are
pure, wholesome and of excellent quality.
Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.
Samples and Price List will be given free of charge on application to
our Head Office.



THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.
CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Tel. No. 2220.

TRADE MARK.

BRANCH OFFICE: 430 & 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, electric light and fans throughout,
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans through-
out, and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

ALEXANDRA CAFE

16, Des Voeux Road Central. Next Hongkong Hotel.

Try our BREAD, made from the very best Flour
and guaranteed to be the purest Bread in the
Colony. DON'T FORGET and order early our own
made PUDDINGS and MINOR PIES.

Christening, Birthday and Wedding Cakes made to order.
Mrs. N. BARBAGH, Manageress.

BLUE
BIRD
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR
AND CONFECTIONERS



CHOCOLATES
Fudge, Swiss, Vanilla, Chocolate
20 cts. 1 lb.
Hand-Made Assorted Chocolates
25 cts. 1 lb.
Herb's, Kaffee and Bitter
25 cts. 1 lb.
The "Blue Bird"
California "Blue Bird"
American Chocolate, 25 cts. per lb.
00000
Imported 100 cts. per lb. and 25 cts. per lb.
Purely Swiss Chocolate 25 cts. per lb.

TANG, SUE, DISTILLER,
Sole Importers of
the late CHIN TING
14, MACAO ROAD, HONGKONG.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consolidation free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

Hughes & Hough AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Ho-Kwa-Yan" Coal Storage

Cable and
Bentley's
A. & C. & 10th Edmond.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MIRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received
Instructions to sell by Public
Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

MONDAY,

January 19, 1920, commencing at
10.30 a.m. at No. 28A, Nathan
Road (above Cassara Ahmed)
1st floor, Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.
therein contained,
comprising—

Sideboard, Dining Table and
Chairs, Bookcase, Blackwood
Cabinet, etc., Double Bedstead and
Oot, Large Wardrobe, Dressing
Table, etc., etc.

Also
Victrola with Records.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 15, 1920.

TUESDAY,

January 20, 1920, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
TURE, GLASS, PLATED
WARE, etc., etc.
As follows—

Large Chestedfield Sofa & Arm-
chairs (new), Folding Card
and Occasional Tables, Upholstered
Sofa, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Dressing Tables, Washstands,
Bookcases, etc., (famed Teakwood), Side-
boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Din-
ing Table and Chairs, etc., Dinner
Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamp, Teakwood
Screens, a variety of Blackwood Furni-
ture, Blackwood Fire Screens, etc., Slide
Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Potures, etc.,
Carpets new and second-hand,
Curtains, etc.

Also
One Good Piano by Dorper & Sohn,
Stuttgart and One Challen Piano, One
Victrola with Records (nearly new) One
Gent's 3 speed Hub Break Bicycle good
as new, One 16 Bore Sporting Gun, One
Rifle, Tennis Balls, etc., etc. and
One Heavy Silver Service.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 14, 1920.

FRIDAY,

January 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
Valuable Chinese Porcelains,
CURIOS,
etc., etc.
Including a large variety of 5-colour-
ed and 3-coloured Vases, Wall Plates,
Table Screens, Blue and White Vases,
and Incense Burners, Old Bronze and
Brass Figures, Vases, etc., Kakemonos,
Lacquered Ware, Ivory, Agate and
Crystal Ornaments.
The above stock recently arrived
from the North and includes pieces
from the Ming, Kungbi, Kienlung and
Toskwong Periods.
The bulk of which will be sold with-
out reserve.
(Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
On view day of sale.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PR. EPID.
Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED.—ASSISTANT FOR-
MAN BOILER-MAKER (British)
for Shipbuilding Works. Applicants
must state age, experience, and salary
required, in first instance—otherwise no
notice taken. Apply Box 1173, care of
"China Mail."

WANTED.—CHINESE CLERK
able to use Typewriter. Write
Stating Experience and salary required
to Box 1173 c/o. "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon. Apply to Humphreys
Estate & Finance Co., Ltd. Alexandra
Buildings.

TO LET.

GODOWN. No. 15 Burrows Street,
to let from 1st February.
5 ROOMED furnished Bungalow at
the Park from early March. Apply to
Lawrence & Davis.

TO LET.—At Gordon Road, Cause-
way Bay,
1 European House,
1 Godown,
1 Factory.
Apply to the Hie Wo Co., 46A,
Whitefield Road, Causeway Bay.

TO LET.—By European Family,
who are willing to take paying-
guest, small but comfortable Furni-
shed BED-ROOM, private BATH-
ROOM, use of telephone and lawn.
LARGE HOUSE situated in Kowloon
about six minutes by foot from
Star Ferry. For terms apply to box
1370, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

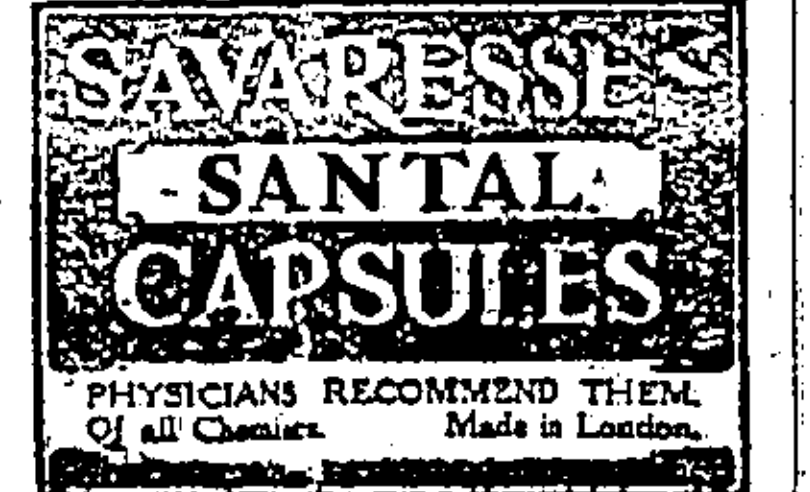
PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the
letting by Public Auction Sale, to
be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of
January, 1920, at 2 p.m., at the Office of
the Public Works Department, by Order of
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of CROWN LAND at Aberdeen,
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term
of 75 years, with the option of renewal
at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the
Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for
one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of lots	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing in Acres	Containing in Square Feet	Containing in Square Meters
1	North of Aberdeen	150 ft. by 150 ft.	1	10,890	4,646
2	South of Aberdeen	150 ft. by 150 ft.	1	10,890	4,646
3	West of Aberdeen	150 ft. by 150 ft.	1	10,890	4,646
4	East of Aberdeen	150 ft. by 150 ft.	1	10,890	4,646
5	Central	150 ft. by 150 ft.	1	10,890	4,646



"Everything for Motoring"



Lamps and Horns



Good Year Tyres



ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Phone 2487.
25, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of the above named
Company will be held at the Registered
Office of the Company, St. George's
Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on
WEDNESDAY, on the 24th day of
January, 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, for
the purpose of considering and if
thought fit of passing the following
Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolu-
tions—

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit
approve the draft new Articles
which will be submitted to the
Meeting.
- (2) That the Capital of the Company
be increased to Three million
Dollars (\$3,000,000) by the crea-
tion of Two hundred and forty
thousand (240,000) shares of Ten
dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for
dividend and in all other respect
par passu with the existing shares
in the Company.

And in the event of the First Resolu-
tion being passed with or without
modification.

(3) To consider, and if thought fit
to pass an Extraordinary Resolu-
tion to the effect—That the new
Articles already approved by this
Meeting and for the purpose of
identification thereof subscribed by
the Chairman be and the same are
hereby approved, and that such
Articles be and they are hereby
adopted as the Articles of the
Company to the exclusion of and
in substitution for all the existing
Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO
GIVEN that a further Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Company will
be held at the Registered Office of the
Company, St. George's Building, afore-
said on MONDAY, on the 15th day of
February, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the
forenoon for the purpose of receiving
a report of the proceedings of the above
mentioned Meeting and of confirming,
if thought fit, as Special Resolutions
the above mentioned Extraordinary
Resolutions (2) and (3).

And the subjoined Resolution will
be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolu-
tion.

"That it is desirable to capitalize
the sum of \$500,000.00 standing
to the credit of the Company's
"Reserve Fund, and accordingly
that for the purpose of effecting
such capitalization a bonus of \$10
per share on each of the issued
shares of the Company be and the
same is hereby declared and that
the Board be and they are hereby
authorized to satisfy such bonus by
the distribution amongst the per-
sons who are registered as holders
of the issued \$10 shares of the
Company on the date hereof of one
of the unissued \$10 shares of the
Company credited as fully paid up
in respect of each share of the
Company held by such persons as
aforesaid and in satisfaction of
such aforesaid bonus and
that such shares rank for dividends
and in all other respects as from
the first day of March, 1920."

Drafts of the new Articles of Associa-
tion may be seen at any time before the
second meeting, except Saturdays and
Sundays between the hours of 11 a.m.
and 4 p.m. at the Registered Offices of
the Company, or at the Offices of
Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master,
Princes Buildings, Hongkong, the
Company's Solicitors.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS**
A French Remedy for all Rheumatic
Affections of the Joints, Back, Neck,
Head, etc., etc. It is a powerful
diuretic and purgative, and is
the most effective remedy for
all these ailments. It is
sold in all the leading
pharmacies and chemists.
**MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS**

NOTICES.



NOTICE.

**TO ALL RETURNED HONGKONG OFFICERS,
N.C.O.'s AND MEN.**

His Excellency the Governor desires to entertain
at a Garden Party at Government House on the afternoon
of Saturday, the 7th of February, 1920, all Officers,
N.C.O.'s and Men, who have returned to Hongkong after
serving with His Majesty's Forces at the front, together
with their wives. All those who desire to attend the
Garden Party are requested kindly to send in their names
(stating if they are married) to the Aide-de-Camp, Gov-
ernment House, on or before Saturday, the 24th of
January, 1920, after which date cards of invitation will
be sent.

H. S. MCGRATH,
Capt., Aide-de-Camp.

Government House,
14 January, 1920.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will
be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Company, Limited, on
THURSDAY, 29th January, 1920, at
11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from MON-
DAY, 19th to THURSDAY, 29th
January 1920, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE
LIMITED.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
The General Managers.
Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ORDIN-
ARY MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held
at the Office of the Company, Hotel
Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 10th
FEBRUARY, 1920, at 12 o'clock noon,
for the purpose of receiving a Report of
the Directors together with a Statement
of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and
electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from Janu-
ary, 27th to February 10, 1920, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 14, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST- MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRTY-SECOND ORDIN-
ARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
in this Company will be held at the
Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, 29th January
1920, at 12 o'clock noon, for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statement
of Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from MON-
DAY, 19th to THURSDAY, 29th Janu-
ary 1920, (both days inclusive) during
which period no Transfer of Shares can
be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLA- MATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
NINETEENTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company,
Limited, on THURSDAY, the 29th
January, 1920, at 11.45 a.m. for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statement
of Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from MON-
DAY, 19th to THURSDAY, 29th
January 1920, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 75 lbs. each.
In Bags of 50 lbs. each.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES. Developing & Printing a SPECIALITY. No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

C. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.

Established 1900. 30 & 32 Des Voeux Road Central.

BATHS & SANITARY FITTINGS
WATER HEATERS & BATHROOM FIXTURES
FIRE GRATES & HEATING STOVES
COOKING RANGES IN ALL SIZES
HOT WATER INSTALLATIONS
TILES FOR FLOORS AND WALLS
CAST IRON PIPES.



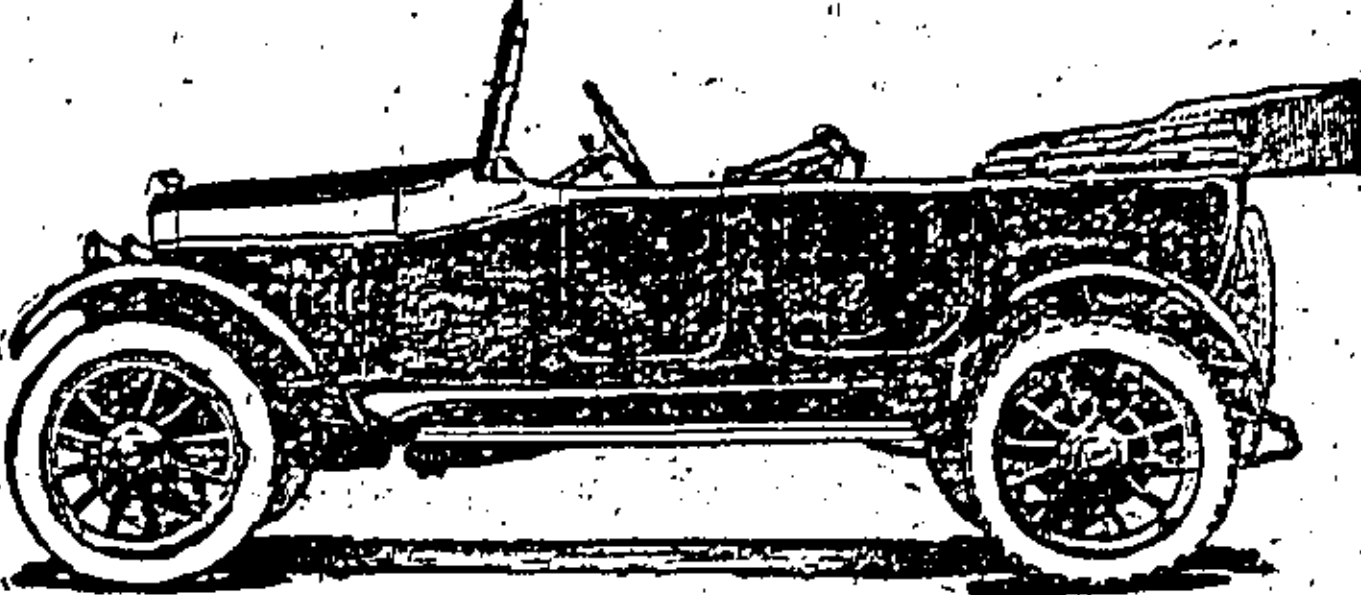
ROSE'S LIME JUICE

**Delicious,
Wholesome,
Refreshing.**

Prepared from the pure juice of the
finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown
on our estates in Dominica, West
Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

MAXWELL CARS.



HALF the joy of motoring would be lost, if one could not
ride with perfect ease.

Maxwell Motor Car owners delight to ride all day in
their Maxwell Car. Whether one drives or rides in the ton-
neau, there is a certain ease that stamps the Maxwell as an
exceptionally roomy, easy-riding popular priced motor car.

Nor is the comfort in any degree sacrificed by the thought
of what the petrol or tyre cost will be. Maxwell Motor Cars
are easy on the driver, the rider and the purse.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.

OF DETROIT, MICH.
John D. Williams & Company
Export Distributors
2 Rector Street, New York.
Cable Address: "Llandumi—New York"



SILVA-NETTO & CO., Hongkong, China.
E. W. FRAZAR & CO., 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin, China.
THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., 4 Foochow Road,
Shanghai, China.

THE BLIND TEST.



THE CONNOISSEUR'S IDEAL CHOICE :

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Sole Agents: **H. RUTTONJEE & SON,**
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, China.

TEL. 10.

PLAIN JAP SILKS and SATENS

CHINA COMPANY LAW.

... ..

DEGREE DAY.

FOURTH CONGREGATION OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

TWO POPULAR HONORARY DEGREES.

The fourth congregation of the University of Hongkong took place yesterday afternoon, when 22 degrees were conferred including that of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) on Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.

The proceedings were opened by a basket ball match between the students of May Hall and Eliot Hall, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, who is Vice-President of the Basketball League, "throwing off." The game resulted in an easy win for May Hall. Tea was then served in the old Union Common Room, the band of the 2nd Wiltshires rendering an excellent programme of music.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn was enthusiastically cheered and was dragged from the precincts of the University in a decorated motor car by graduates and undergraduates, the procession being headed by a Chinese band and all the paraphernalia of Chinese celebration custom.

The congregation opened with a procession of the Court, in their robes, into the hall, the order being as follows:—

His Excellency The Chancellor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.).

The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. G. P. Jordan).

The Dean, Faculty of Medicine (Dr. H. G. Earle), and The Dean, Faculty of Engineering (Professor A. G. Warren).

The Registrar.

Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., and H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, C.B.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop-Pozzoni and the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, O.B.E.

Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, M.B.E., and Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Sir Robert Ho Tung.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Dr. C. W. McKenny.

Mr. Ho Kom-tong and Mr. Chau Siu-ki.

Mr. E. Ralphs and Sir Ellis Kadoorie.

Mr. Ng Hon-tsz and Mr. Ross Thomson.

Professor K. H. Digby and Professor K. Brayshaw.

Mr. Tso Sin-wan and Professor F. A. Redmond.

Professor W. Brown and Professor G. T. Byrne.

Mr. Ho Kwong and Rev. C. B. Shann.

Professor G. W. Ferguson and Mr. E. A. M. Williams.

The Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce and Mr. Lai Chi-hsi.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch and Mr. Au Tai-tin.

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin and Mr. F. P. Talati.

Mr. de Fenton and Mr. C. W. M. Bion.

After all were seated the University anthem was played. His Excellency the Chancellor then declared the congregation open.

THE PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. G. P. Jordan, said:—Your Excellency, my first very pleasing duty at the opening of this, the fourth Annual Congregation, is to welcome you, Sir, on presiding for the first time as Chancellor of our Congregation and to express our confidence that the University will continue to progress more and more under your able guidance.

It is very melancholy to realise that during the short life of the University several of those who had taken great interest in it have passed away. It is with the deepest regret that I have to record the passing away of another benefactor—the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming. His name will ever be associated with the history of the University, while his benefactions will ever remain for the good of present and future generations of students.

The School of Pathology bears his name as donor, while six scholarships in the University are also associated partly with his name. A keen business man, he yet found time to be connected in many ways with public affairs in the Colony. Whether as a Justice of the Peace or as a member of the Sanitary Board, or the District Watchmen's Committee, or on the Board of the Tung Wah Hospital, he has done good work for the Colony, so that his untimely death becomes a great loss, not only to his bereaved family, and to the University, but also to the Colony.

The fear I expressed at the last Congregation that we might not have another opportunity of hearing the usual eloquent address of Sir Charles Eliot as Vice-Chancellor, has, I regret to record, been only too fully realised. The Court, the Council, the Senate, the graduates and undergraduates of this University are no doubt deeply

sensible of the great gap caused in the office of Vice-Chancellor by the resignation of Sir Charles Eliot on his call to fill the high office of Minister to the Court of Tokyo. We recognise that it is largely to his great influence and his great personality that the Hongkong University has been made known not only to the North and South but also to the East and West and disseminated through the four winds of the Far East. It might well be said that the prestige of the University has been greatly built on his shoulders and therefore, we must realise that the University has greatly suffered by his exaltation to a higher sphere. Nevertheless we extend to him our hearty congratulations on being appointed to so high an office and we wish him continued success in the direct service of King and Country.

At our last Congregation I was privileged to make a short statement as to our urgent requirements, if we desired to continue our existence as a University and not to be left behind in the race for education. That appeal was most ably supported by the almost classical speech of our honorary graduate, Dr. Lim Boon Keng. One of the points emphasised in my remarks was the immediate necessity for an increase in our whole time staff to carry out more fully the work being done by our part time lecturers. This is now being accomplished. Among the recent appointments we have Professors in Physics, in Chemistry, in Education and in Pathology, also Lecturers in Mechanical and Civil Engineering, in Biology, in Political Economy, in Mathematics, and in English, as well as a tutor in English largely to meet the requirements for pre-matriculation work. It must be remembered, however, that a certain number of our staff are about to proceed home on their well-earned leave after six years' work over the war period, while at the same time doing their duty in the Defence Corps. The fresh appointments will make it possible in the near future to establish a fourth faculty, the Faculty of Science, which is much looked for to-day by students. The appointment of a whole time Registrar has also to be noted and this has enabled important academic and financial work to be started in the administrative department of the University.

It is unnecessary to go into details on any of the other needs of the University, in as much as the Pro-Chancellor has a short time back brought these to the notice of the public in the meeting held at Government house in September last. "When that appeal takes an active form we trust that the public, realising the importance of the work, will give it their deep consideration and effective response. Now that the great war is over we can calmly reflect on the lessons it may have taught us. It has taught us the value of University education. The war has proved beyond doubt the great value of education.

Our great generals from the outset of the war began to realise the great need of education in one form or other among the troops, so much so that great schools were immediately formed in the training camps and other centres; hence we hear of the Khaki University. In an army order at home the very remarkable statement will be found that not only is education invaluable but it is an essential element in the training of a soldier and an army. Sir Henry Wilson, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has publicly stated that had it not been for the great help in research work and the great help in the way of materials from the Universities, from the University laboratories, and from the educational establishments of the Empire, "we soldiers could not have won the war." While great individual and collective valour has been conspicuous throughout the war, these other things have been simultaneously at work. The war has never been equalled before in the sense that it has been a scientific war, *par excellence* it has been a war of science which has called forth many important, many great and wonderful discoveries in science. What better example do we want than the case of the marvellous developments and discoveries which led to modern aerial warfare? Again we have made great discoveries to fight against and neutralise the effects of gas warfare, and last, but not least, we had that wonderful achievement the submarine to contend against and the many scientific discoveries this has involved will make history. Thus in a University such as ours, having three faculties to deal with, Medicine, Engineering and Arts, each one of these has been actively concerned in the great war. The great financial problems, the great economies of the war, the great discoveries of science and chemistry and the great advances in prevention and treatment of injuries and disease have concerned the three faculties I have named. Can we at the gates of China withhold all this knowledge from the Great Republic? Can we be callous to the requirements of our friend and neighbour seeking help and guidance? Can we withhold supplying her with teachers to carry on her own education or can we refuse to give her manhood the ground work of education based on British principles and morals? The people of China are no longer ignorant of the possibilities of attain-

ing larger things for themselves through the benefits of education. It is no longer a case of individual study and the passing of any one literary examination, but they are now seeking to be proficient in different branches of learning; they are passing from individual study to the collective methods of organised schools of instruction. The new rise of patriotism among the students of China portends the beginning of a new educated life among the people. In the interests of both nations we cannot be indifferent to all this. The University of Hongkong has now passed the stage of local interest alone; it combines both local and Imperial interest and as such calls for help from both sources. Who can tell what the four walls of this University may bring forth in the next quarter century in way of men to develop that unexplored land of the wonderful and great Republic of China? Why should we not have a Chinese Kitchener or Haig, or why not a Chinese Jellicoe or Beatty starting life within these four walls?

From the Southern provinces this Colony has produced a Dr. Wu Ting Fang and a Dr. Sun Yat Sen, both of whom may be called Hongkong boys. We hope soon we may be able to say the same of our undergraduates from the North. We have in these two men examples of those who, originally trained under British guiding influence, have maintained what the University holds to be one of the great principles and arguments in its favour, namely that while we are prepared to give the undergraduate a sound education based on British lines equal to anything at home, he is at the same time able to retain all those grand national instincts of patriotism which teach him that under all conditions he owes allegiance to the land of his birth. (Applause).

SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY.

Proceeding, Dr. Jordan said:—Mr. Chancellor, it is particularly gratifying to me to-day to be in the proud and unique position of presenting for the honorary degree of this University two well known and most distinguished gentlemen rulers of this Colony. It is unusual to confer hon. degrees on those not present to receive these, but at this distance from the homeland exceptions have been found necessary in the cases of those "who would be unable to come out to Hongkong." We have already made some exceptions in previous years and to-day I am asking, Sir, for another exception in the case of Sir Henry May, our late Governor, whose brilliant record is well known in this Colony. An honours graduate in Arts of the University of Dublin, he has the distinction of holding the honorary degree of LL.D. of his *alma mater*. He first came to Hongkong as a cadet in 1891 and soon held various appointments as Registrar, General Assistant Colonial Secretary, private secretary to various Governors and Colonial Treasurers, till he became in 1893 Captain Superintendent of Police, when he made his mark in that office. It was in the year 1894 that Hongkong was first stricken with that great scourge Bubonic Plague. It was then that Sir Henry May first showed his great organising capacity in forming that band of volunteers to carry out the house to house visitation. This was mainly instrumental in combating the terrible onslaught of the disease which threatened to decimate the population. For the great services rendered here he was specially thanked by the Home Government. Following on this came "the great coolie strike" and again he showed conspicuous ability in the way he handled the problem

and brought the strike to an end. For these two events he won his first honour of C.M.G. In 1897 he was knighted the "Police Scandal" and with consummate courage and skill he removed the trouble and set about reorganising the Police Force. In 1902 he became Colonial Secretary and thrice administered the Government of Hongkong with great ability and to the complete satisfaction of the entire community, so that in 1909 he received the honour of K.C.M.G. His first break with the Colony, after a continuous service of 20 years, occurred in 1911 when he was appointed Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the West Pacific. On the retirement of Sir Frederick Lugard from the Governorship of Hongkong, the voice of the Colony was almost unanimous in asking for the appointment of Sir Henry May as successor, and he was appointed in 1912. A strict disciplinarian, possessed of great organising and constructive ability, of indomitable energy and enthusiasm in anything he took in hand, he pressed heavily on the loiterer.

As a scholar he showed great aptitude for languages. He possessed a good knowledge of French and German and was able to converse freely in these. In Chinese he was not only familiar with the written language but was able to converse fluently in both Cantonese and Peking dialects.

Especially would I lay stress on the very great interest he has always taken in public education in the Colony. For several years he held the office of Rector of the Hongkong College of Medicine, which was the base on which this University has been built up, and *ipso facto* as Governor he became our second Chancellor, filling that office with great dignity and value to the University. The worthy son of a most distinguished father, to honour such a man is to reflect honour on ourselves.

I have now only to ask you, Sir, to confer on Sir Francis Henry May the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, *in absentia*.

THE HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN.

Mr. Chancellor, in 1912 Hon. Mr. Claud Severn arrived in the Colony to fill the office of Colonial Secretary, bringing with him a most brilliant record of services rendered in the S.S. and F.M.S. Having received his primary education in Adelaide, he proceeded to England and, entering Cambridge, in due course he graduated in Arts in 1890. His first employment was in the foreign office from 1891-92, where his grasp of things Oriental was so great that he soon came out as Private Secretary to the Governor of the Straits Settlements in 1894.

From 1895 to 1899 he held various appointments in the Federated Malay States, and was Secretary to the High Commissioner in 1911. It was evident from this that Mr. Severn was a marked man, for on the first big vacancy in the plums of the Colonial Service we find him in Hongkong as Colonial Secretary, and very shortly after he has the honour of administering the Government of this Colony in March of the same year. Besides this, he has on three other occasions administered the Government, the last occasion being on the illness of Sir Henry May from September 1918 to September 1919. During these long periods of his administration he has shown not only conspicuous ability but that pronounced tact and judgement which have branded him as a successful administrator and paved the way for further rapid progress. Many most difficult problems have fallen on his shoulders during his administration and every one of these has been

handed in the most masterful manner, and thus he has lived over most critical times in the history of the Colony. In 1917 he received the distinction of C.M.G.

I would specially speak of his close connection with this University and the great debt it owes him. The thanks of the University are in the first place due to him, for having, through his inspiring manner, his tactful method and persuasive eloquence, so convinced his friends of the just cause of the University that they have materially added to the funds of the University.

Our thanks are again due to him for having put forward so conclusively to the Government the case of the University and its wants as again to have helped us materially, and we may naturally hope that the very great interest he has evinced in the University through the period of his office as Pro-Chancellor will not die out, but continue to increase till he has seen our finances placed in an eminently satisfactory condition.

The thanks of the staff are also due to him for having consented to place their requirements on a satisfactory basis, so as to retain the continuance of the services of the good men we have.

Again he has at a most critical period of the life history of the University guided it safely, so that we can now see smooth waters ahead of us and the University sailing towards the goal of safety and assured success.

It is no flattery to say Mr. Severn is well beloved in this Colony by all. It is an honour to the University to have on its roll of members of the Honorary Degree such a distinguished name as the Hon. Claud Severn M.A., C.M.G.

(Continued on Page 8.)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSE Thoroughly Capable and reliable, desirous of passage with wages to VANCOUVER in exchange of charge of Infant or Child in February or March. Apply Baring Terms to Mrs. JAYNE, ROYAL LEPAGE, F.M.S.

G. R. NOTICE.

HE PUBLIC are warned that DOGS without COLLARS found at large after 10 p.m. are liable to be destroyed by the Police.

E. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, January 17, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. Underwood has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, the contents of the *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE*, etc., etc., etc. (Full Particulars in Catalogue.) On view day of sale.

SATURDAY, January 21, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 103, Wanchai Road.

THE SECOND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc., etc. (Full Particulars in Catalogue.) On view day of sale.

BY ORDER OF THE AUCTIONEER, HONGKONG, January 17, 1920.

KNOX BROTHERS

"The Kings of the Whistlers."

The Knox Brothers are Russian Artists, who occasionally stopped in Hongkong. They have had the biggest successes everywhere with their clever performances. Now, they are in the Colony and will play TO-NIGHT at the HONGKONG THEATRE during the 9.15 p.m. performance.

Book your seats at once.

KNOX BROTHERS

KNOX BROTHERS

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Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision. Repainting a specialty.

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NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations. CUTEX is absolutely the last thing in man's care. Try it.

Peppermint Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

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Do you know

That—TANSAN is a round general health TANSAN is the most important thing in your everyday diet.

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That—of all good, better and best TANSAN is made by the B.P.T.

That—TWO HUNDRED AND ONE of the most eminent physicians of America petitioned Congress in 1917 to admit TANSAN to the list of Customs charges.



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THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920.

THE OPERA.

FAUST.

The popularity of "Faust" was strongly evidenced last evening at the Theatre Royal when the Russian Opera Company performed to a crowded house. And the beautiful music which Gounod has wedded into Goeth's tragedy was so familiar that one could not help wishing that the players were singing in English; you longed to understand every word in addition to the glorious melody and thus enjoy the opera to the full. You cannot do so unless you understand Russian. Therefore you fall back in the music, and that is so good that the most fastidious must be thoroughly entertained by these Russian singers. Last night they reached a high pitch of excellence, with all outstanding figure that was Mr. Voinoff's representation of the fascinatingly evil Mephistopheles. He commenced somewhat shakily—his opening solo was not convincing—but from then onwards he was the moving spirit, and one waited eagerly for him to re-appear. In addition to his wonderful bass voice his acting was a feature; cunning and full of devilry in his care for Faust and his degrading influence over poor Marguerite. Mr. Voinoff achieved a great success, and the applause which he received on intervals—though disconcerting to those who lived for the melody—was richly deserved. Miss Sasanova as Marguerite and Mr. Chernenko as Faust did not make the convincing pair all had been led to anticipate they would have made; perhaps too much had been expected because of previous successes. Miss Sasanova, though in very good voice seemed a trifle listless and this certainly detracted from an otherwise charming representation. Mr. Chernenko could also have been a little more passionate in his bearing, and his acting would have been more forceful had he addressed his endearing remarks more to Marguerite than to the audience, and the baton. A lady who did please everyone was Miss Zirianova, in the part of Siebel. She was full of vivacity and dainty charm and her singing was a much admired feature of the production. Mr. Qorienko, as Valentin, was also very pleasing. As usual the chorus and orchestra thrilled everyone, and apart from the little jarring items mentioned, Faust was splendidly presented, and all are to be complimented.

To night the production is *Cavalleria Rusticana*, and *I. Pagliacci*.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

No communicable disease in to-days, return.

The s.s. "Telemachus" from Saigon brought 2,650 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

By the s.s. "Kashima Maru" from Chinwantao 150 tons of coal were brought for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Henchau" from Shanghai arrived with 800 tons of direct and 1,500 tons of through cargo of a general nature.

The s.s. "Cheefoo" brought 1,100 tons of rice from Haiphong, while 2,200 tons of the same commodity were brought in by the s.s. "Drufar."

It is reported that about 36 cases of influenza have occurred on H.M.S. "Carlisle." Some of the patients have been removed to the Royal Naval Hospital while others are receiving attention on board.

The s.s. "Polyphemus," from New York brought 1,015 tons of steel and general cargo for this port, together with 3,000 tons of case oil not consigned here.

The s.s. "Taming," brought 1,020 tons of general cargo from Manila and the s.s. "Shunteen" brought 50 tons of general cargo from Shanghai.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 3, amounted to 97,214 tons and the sales during the period to 81,673 tons.

Steps are already being taken to organize a Hongkong branch of the Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, now such a powerful influence at Home. Further particulars will appear later in the *China Mail*, which has offered publicity space for the use of the local organizers.

"WALLA WALLA" MOTOR boats are built for your service.

"DUD" COINS.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy, this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to pass \$3.10 worth of counterfeit subsidiary coin, and pleaded "not guilty." He said he did not know the coins were "duds."

Evidence was entered to the effect that the defendant entered a draper's shop at Shauiwan, yesterday, and asked to be shown some Chinese cloth. A roll worth \$3.10 was produced, and after inspecting it, the defendant decided to buy. He tendered in payment 31 ten-cent pieces. When the money was handed to the accountant of the shop for him to issue a sale slip, he (the accountant) examined the coins and found that they were all "dud." The coins were three quarters copper and lead. The accountant communicated his discovery to the other jobs of the shop, and before the defendant could depart with the cloth he was grabbed by the shop people, who blew police whistles and had him removed to the police station. On his person several other "dud" coins were found.

His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned,

on

TUESDAY,

January 20, 1920, commencing at 2.30

p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

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A Few Lots of

Double Hemstitched Sheets, Linen Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Face Towels, Bath Towels, Embroidered Bedspreads and Table Covers.

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Hongkong, January 17, 1920.

WE GUARANTEE

THAT, WHATEVER MAY BE
YOUR PERSONAL TASTES,
YOU WILL THOROUGHLY ENJOY
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME AT

THE CORONET!

Firstly, there is the always welcome

BRITISH GAZETTE.

Then METRO presents

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

AND

BEVERLEY BAYNE

IN

the best 5 parts comedy of their career

"SOCIAL QUICKSANDS"

and last, but not least.

BILLY WEST,

in the silliest picture
he has ever screened

"HIS DAY OUT."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(By arrangement with Wah Tsz Yat Po.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 16.

The Cabinet, in view of the importance of Moonchau—a northern entry into China—has instructed the Hailungkiang Tschun to reinforce the garrison there.

The Japanese Government has notified the taking over of German rights and privileges in Shantung.

The 25,000,000 loan negotiated with the Bank Group is expected to be signed by the 20th inst.

The Shantung Tschun reports that heavy Japanese forces were landing at Tsingtau on the 11th inst.

It is reported that Tong Kai Yiu, the Yunnan Tschun, is seriously ill. His brother Tong Kai Yee is administering the Government.

Bolsheviks are spreading in Harbin. General Chu Shu Tsang has sent a force to the garrison there.

The Japanese Officers request joint action against Russia according to the terms stipulated in the Military Pact. The Government has replied that the Pact does not apply as against Russia as they were made only against the Central Powers.

Dr. Wellington Koo reports that the League of Nations is to be opened in February. The Government has instructed him to attend.

THE KADOORIE INDIAN SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians was held at noon to-day, in the school premises, at Sokumpoo Valley.

The Hon. Dr. Claud Severn presided, and the others present were:—Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. E. Ralphs, and Mr. A. F. Arculli.

Mr. Ralphs read the report of the year's working of the school which stated, *inter alia*, that progress in all the departments had been made. The number of students had increased and a new class was being started enabling the students to enter for the matriculation examination and then pass on to the University. The report also showed progress in the sporting life of the school.

Dr. Claud Severn, addressing the boys, said that he was glad to preside at the function and hear the successful report of the year's work. He hoped the boys would take advantage of the piece of ground, opposite the school which had been acquired for their use. He wished the school success for the coming year.

Dr. Severn then distributed the prizes, at the conclusion of which he was accorded three hearty cheers.

THE CASTLEFIELD APPEAL CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, judgement was delivered in the case the Attorney General versus the Castlefield Steamship Company in which Toong Yue, a shipowner of Shanghai, appealed against the decision of the Chief Justice of Hongkong (Sir William Rees-Davies) in the action in which he had to decide whether or not Toong Yue was bound to take delivery, in Hongkong, on December 27, 1918, of the s.s. "Castlefield," in accordance with the terms of a charter-party entered into between Messrs. Moller & Co., Shanghai, and Toong Yue, dated Shanghai, September 26, 1918.

During the course of a lengthy judgement, by Sir Haviland de Saumarez, read by the Chief Justice, His Lordship said the decision of the appeal depended entirely upon the right understanding of the negotiations between the parties of the charter for the extension of the time fixed for delivery of the s.s. "Castlefield." The date for delivery of the ship fixed in the charter party was, by consent, ignored. The appeal must be dismissed with costs and the judgement of the Court below upheld. In his judgement His Lordship said he had adopted the contention that December 20, was the latest date for delivery but he wished to guard against any misunderstanding of his judgement by saying that if he had had to find this as a fact, he would have had very great difficulty in doing so on the evidence before him.

The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge also delivered concurring judgements.

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

A very good game was witnessed in the semi final of the above handicap last night when G. M. Bayley—125 met C. Hatt—20. The former played a very consistent game and although no large breaks were made both men were scoring 10 and 12 repeatedly. Bayley gradually crept to his man and finally ran out a winner by 26 points.

Final scores were Bayley 250, Hatt 224. The winner's chief breaks were 23, 17, 15 and several thirteens. Hatt's highest was 14. On Monday at 9 p.m.

W. G. Gerrard will meet C. Hatt for 3rd prizes presented by A. S. Watson & Co. Kowloon.

MARINE COURT.

ON BOARD THE AMEROSE.

A Chinese was charged before Captain Basil Tylour at the Marine Court this morning with being on board H.M.S. "Ambrose" without permission. It appears that he was seen by a marine on duty and chased off the boat but shortly afterwards returned. On being again sent off, he was caught by a quartermaster and handed over to the Dockyard Police. The defendant gained access to the yard from a sampan. His excuse was that he had no money and as he was hungry he went on board the ship to look for some bread. A fine of \$5, with the alternative of 14 days imprisonment, was imposed.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 17th, 11A. 20m.—No returns from Vladivostok, Waihaiwei, Japan, or the Marianas.

Pressure has decreased very slightly at most reporting stations.

The anticyclone remains stationary over China.

The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Amoy. It probably remains fresh over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Last 24 hours, 1.44 inches. Average of 0.49 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on January 18th, 1920.

1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock. N.E. winds, fine; fine.

2.—Formosa (Channel N.E. winds, 4 to 6.

3.—S. of China between Amoy and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—S. of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director. Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 17, 1920.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inch below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 18 to 25, 1920.				
HIGH WATER			LOW WATER	
Date	Time	Height	Time	Height
Jan. 18	5.15 a.m.	7.0	5.25 p.m.	3.4
19	5.31 a.m.	7.1	5.37 p.m.	3.4
20	5.47 a.m.	7.2	5.53 p.m.	3.4
21	6.03 a.m.	7.3	6.09 p.m.	3.4
22	6.19 a.m.	7.4	6.25 p.m.	3.4
23	6.35 a.m.	7.5	6.41 p.m.	3.4
24	6.51 a.m.	7.6	6.57 p.m.	3.4
25	7.07 a.m.	7.7	7.13 p.m.	3.4

SEX AND OLD AGE.

Sea serpents being out of date, and "wild men" somewhat exhausted of interest, there comes the recent story of a Kentucky man who celebrated the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of his birth by taking his first motor-car ride. When a report of this sort is investigated it usually is found to lack proof. Some years ago, at a meeting of the Actuarial Society of America, its president, John K. Gore, said: "The well-known cases of individuals commonly believed to have lived a century and a quarter and even much longer have not in any instance been verified." There is usually temptation to exaggerate the age of extremely old persons; often they do it themselves. Not very long ago a man in England, interested in the study of human longevity, offered \$5,000 to any man or woman living at the time who could prove that he or she was 100 years old or more. There were hundreds of claimants, but in no case was irrefragable proof submitted. In point of longevity, women are far ahead of men, generally speaking. They are more resistant to diseases and they live longer. And yet women are called the "weaker sex." So they are, muscularly, but it is manifest that they are the stronger sex constitutionally. They possess what biologists term greater "viability"—a superior ability to survive.—*Baltimore American*.

IRISH SOLDIERS.

SOME IMMORTAL DEEDS IN THE GREAT WAR.

FRENCH'S TRIBUTE.

Neither time nor space permits me to write an adequate appreciation of the splendid services rendered by Irish troops in the Great War which has just closed, says Viscount French in *The Times*. Irish regiments were employed on all fronts except East Africa, and wherever they fought they fully maintained the glorious record which they had won as far back as the days of Wellington and long before. Wherever the fight was fiercest some Irish troops were always to be found in the thick of it.

Several Irish Infantry Battalions and Cavalry Regiments, including the North and South Irish Horse, formed part of the Expeditionary Force which it was my proud fortune to take to France in 1914. I knew of old the mettle of my fellow-countrymen, and these formations did not disappoint me. All did their full share and several suffered severely.

THE OLD ARMY.

It is impossible in this brief epitome to go into any detail, but it gives me deep satisfaction to recall the splendid work done throughout the whole campaign by the battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment, of which I have the great honour to be Colonel-in-Chief. In October the Second Battalion was almost wiped out in their endeavour to hold to the last a most important position.

Other Irish regiments greatly distinguished themselves. At Etrepas, on August 29, the 2nd Munster Fusiliers held their ground devotedly almost to the last man, whilst on another occasion the 2nd Connaught Rangers were so reduced that it was necessary to amalgamate them with their own First Battalion on its arrival from India.

At Neuve Chapelle the Irish regiments lived up to their great tradition. Other Irish troops of the Old Army won imperishable fame at the Dardanelles. The landing of the "Dublins" and "Munsters" from the River Clyde was one of the most gallant achievements of the war. After three days' fighting the "Dublins" had lost every officer save one. In the famous 29th Division the 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers did good service.

THE NEW DIVISIONS.

While in 1915 the Irishmen of the Old Army were sustaining the proud fighting record of the nation in Flanders and the East, the three newly raised Irish Divisions were preparing to enter the field. The senior of these the Tenth, went to Gallipoli in August, 1915, and at Suvla Bay and on the ridges of Anzac won for itself a fine reputation. The subsequent conduct of its battalions on the bleak Serbian front in Macedonia, in Palestine, and, finally, when it was transferred to the Western line, has gained for it a name which will not easily be forgotten in Ireland.

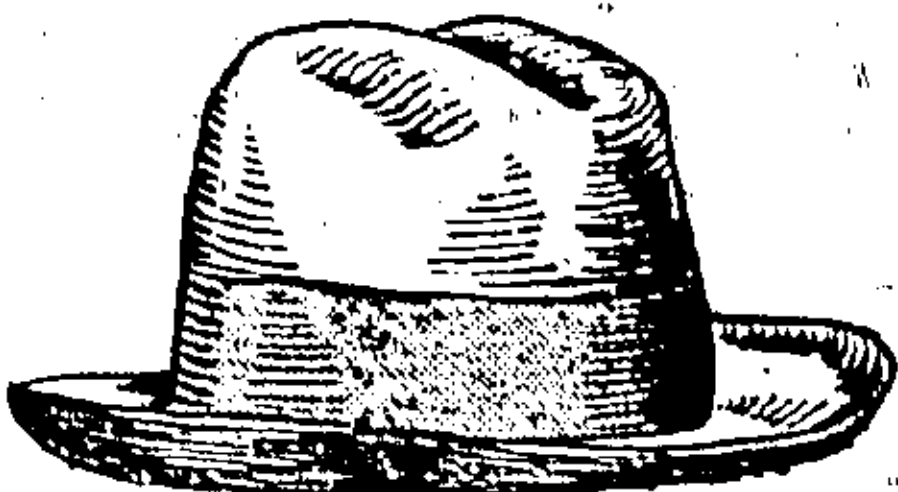
The other Irish Service Divisions, the Sixteenth and the Thirty-sixth "Ulster" Divisions, landed in France at the end of 1915. Their first serious fighting was at the Battle of the Somme. On July 1, 1916, the "Ulster" Division became famous throughout the world by its superb attack on the then impregnable position of Thiepval. In September the Sixteenth Division emulated that fame by its capture of Ginchy and Guillemont. In the following year the Divisions fought side by side in Flanders, and the taking of Wytschaete is a tradition of glory common to Irishmen of the North and South. Again at Bullecourt the Irishmen gained distinction, and though both Divisions had been greatly reduced in numbers, Ireland heard proudly of the high standard of courage and efficiency which they maintained to the end.

In conclusion I must say a word of that magnificent regiment, the Irish Guards, of which I have the honour to be Colonel. From August, 1914, until November, 1918, they were ever to be found in the midst of the hardest fighting, and on many fiercely contested fields upheld the peerless tradition of "the Brigade," and the military fame of their country.

An Irishman is perhaps disqualified from estimating without prejudice the fighting merits of his own people, but this I can say in pride and thankfulness that on many a hard fought field I have sought from Irish soldiers that special virtue of élan for which they are renowned. They have never failed me.

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Imported Goods

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DEGREE DAY.

(Continued from Page 6)

It only remains for me now, Mr. Chancellor, to ask you to confer on Hon. Mr. Claud Severn the degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*). (Applause.)

OTHER DEGREES.

The other graduates who received degrees were—

Doctor of Medicine.—G. H. Thomas, M.B., B.S.

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.—Wong Pook Han, V. N. Atienza, Cheng Kun Chen, Eu Khay Hoe, J. C. Thuy, Thung Siang Swee, H. A. Phipps (*in absentia*).

Bachelor of Science (Engineering).—Chien Hung Van (First Class Honours), Hu Kwok Leung (2nd Class Honours), Chau Lu Nin, Fok Nai Hung, Hau On Wa, Lo Sek Tean, Mok Chan Ki, Pun Yau Hung, William Minro Gittings, Chang Cheng Ko (*in absentia*), Wong Boon Lan (*in absentia*).

Bachelor of Science, Engineering (War).—J. M. Jack.

HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn said: It is a high honour that the University has conferred upon me to-day at Your Excellency's hands. I am grateful for what the Pro-Vice-Chancellor has said regarding my services to the University. Anything that I may have been able to do either in my official capacity as Pro-Chancellor or in a private way has been due to the responsibility that I have felt was laid upon me: ever since I arrived in the Colony to help in trying to make this institution of the greatest possible use. I arrived in Hongkong when the University was about to be opened and Sir Frederick Lugard, who did so much to bring it into being, inspired me by his enthusiasm to do my best for its welfare. Let us remember him to-day as our first Chancellor. He has just retired from His Majesty's service after a most distinguished career, in which he exhibited, during many years, great fortitude in governing some of the darkest parts of Africa. He has received on his return the honour of being admitted a member of the Privy Council. Sir Frederick Lugard left the Colony immediately after the opening ceremony and the honour of receiving their first Vice-Chancellor on his

arrival fell to me as Officer Administering the Government. I was succeeded immediately afterwards by your second Chancellor, Sir Henry May, and the honour that you have conferred upon me is enhanced by the thought that I receive it on the same occasion as a similar honour is conferred upon him. In his absence, I feel that I can reply on his behalf also. During the years that he was Chancellor he devoted much time and energy to the work that fell upon him in connection with the University, and the fact that during the years of his Governorship the University attained to the high position it now occupies will be remembered in connection with his long and distinguished career in the Colony. (Applause.) I know that he will deeply appreciate what you have done to-day, and that he will value very highly this recognition of his labours on your behalf.

If I have been instrumental in obtaining financial help for the University, it is only because from the very first I have realised how essential it is that your funds should be placed on a thorough basis. (Cheers.)—and I trust that you will bear with me if I again refer to the appeal I made last September, for liberal support from the community. Since I made that appeal events have occurred, which have delayed the raising of the necessary funds, but I trust that the delay is only a temporary one. The need is even greater now than it was then. The conclusion of peace has made it necessary for this University, in common with her sister Universities throughout the Empire to develop her activities to meet the increasing calls that will be made upon her. Every effort is being made by the authorities to cope with the situation, and may I say here how greatly I have appreciated, as I feel sure you have all appreciated, the manner in which your Pro-Vice-Chancellor has met the heavy responsibilities that were suddenly and unexpectedly put upon him 18 months ago. Although a busy man he has sacrificed his private interests for the good of the University and through a period of great difficulty he has performed his part with fortitude and ability. (Applause.)—I look back on the time during which I worked with him and with our very depleted staff, with the greatest pleasure, and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to him and to the teaching staff of the University my deep sense of their zeal and devotion to duty. (Applause.) So much then for the past, what of the future? There is a great movement throughout our Empire to make up for the heavy loss caused by the war by increased efficiency and strenuous work, and a formula has been evolved which I think is a very true one that in proportion to the harmony in the organisation so is the profit in the product. Is it not so? It is true of industrial organisations, and if I may say so it is true of your work here. Your Excellency has recently opened the Union building, and I would suggest that that institution may be symbolical of our University. If we all work together with the determination to make this University the power for good that it deserves to be, and that it must be if it is to carry out the design of its founders, we cannot fail. Success in such an institution as this depends upon the quality and quantity of the service rendered. Let us determine that quality shall always be the first element of our service and quantity the second consideration. To the teaching staff may I with all humility suggest that by pulling together in all that makes for the welfare of the University they may achieve the greatest results. Though divided into faculties there is one aim and object that must come first, and that is the good of the whole. Try and keep that vision steadfastly before you in doing so you will have the support, I cannot doubt it, of those whom you are here to train. To all the students may I say that you have a great opportunity. You have come from various countries to receive in this University the training to fit you for a useful career, but even more than that you have in this place the power of developing your characters and experience in a manner that would probably be impossible elsewhere. But it should not be merely your aim to get what you can out of the University, you should endeavour to put what you can into it; to leave it a better place if possible than you found it. (Applause.)—It is a high and noble aim. No endowments and benefactions however generous, can do for the University what you have in your power to do. Its reputation as a centre of light and learning, of culture and good fellowship in the best sense, depends on you and your successors. It is a matter for rejoicing that the prestige that it has already achieved is due in no small measure to the excellent tone and the high sense of responsibility that have marked its junior members. (Applause.) I am proud to become one of your graduates, and while it is in my power to do so I shall use my best endeavours to promote your welfare. For I am convinced that with the continued support of generous benefactors, with an adequate staff of capable and zealous professors and lecturers, and with a vigorous corporate life, this University is destined to play a great part in spreading medical and engineering science, and in fostering economic development in this part of the world. (Applause.) His Excellency the Chancellor then proposed that the University should send a telegram to Sir Frederick Lugard, its first Chancellor, offering his congratulations to him on being made a Privy Councillor. The proposal was greeted with applause. His Excellency the Chancellor then declared the congregation closed.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

(SECOND HAND.)

His Excellency the Governor gave a dinner at Government House on Thursday evening. The following guests were present—Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G., the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Lo Cheung-shiu, Mr. Chau Shu-ki, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Mr. Li Yik-mut, His Honour Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Mr. Ho Kom-tung, Mr. Lo Chung-man, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Mr. Chow U-ding, Mr. Chan Cheuk-hing, Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. U King-shu, Mr. To Satun, Mr. R. Ponsonby Fane, Mr. Te Ka-po, Mr. Chan King-wan, Mr. P. J. J. Woodhouse, C.I.E., Mr. Ip Lan-tsun, Mr. Ho Wing-tsun, Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. S. B. McElderry, Mr. Chan Har, Mr. Sin Tak-fan, Mr. Lo Kie-ping.

SIBERIAN REFUGEES.

On behalf of the above, the collectors wish to give their grateful thanks to the following:—Clothing.—Mr. Segerdall, Canton; Mr. D. G. M. Bernard; Miss Stone; Miss C. E. Clarke; Mrs. M. M. Murray; Mrs. Purves, 2 Torres Buildings, Kowloon; Mrs. H. K. Harling, 84 Peak; Mrs. B. Christian, Canton; Mrs. H. N. Beaupaire, Hongkong Hotel; Mrs. Annett, Shamen, Canton; Mrs. Howell, 111 Peak; Mrs. Strahan, Kowloon; Mrs. Pollock, Burrington, Peak; Mr. H. W. Dick; Mr. W. Mitchell, King Edward Hotel; Mr. F. A. Mackintosh; Mr. Frank Bayless, Supt. Sailors' Home, West Point.

DONATIONS.

Mrs. C. E. H. Beavis, \$50
J. L., 50
Mrs. Bannerman, 10

One or two parcels of clothing came in with no name or address, but that all and everything will be deeply appreciated will be seen from the letters and extracts below, which tell a very piteous tale, and make their own appeal.

With the \$100, three dozen quilted coverlets were bought, and with the clothing, have been sent to Officer in Charge, Medical Stores Department, British Military Mission, Vladivostok.

The undersigned will gladly receive and deal with donations of any amount—and clothing and material—of any description.—Mrs. N. J. Stabb, 117, Peak and St. John's Place.

Mrs. Moorhead, 15a, Peak.
Mrs. Lambert Dunbar, 7, Queen's Gardens.

The Hon. Secretary of the Helena May Institute has kindly given permission for parcels to be sent to the Institute.

Please mark all parcels "Siberian Refugees" and put the name of the sender. The following letter to Mrs. Stabb, from Lt-Colonel D. Douglas Young, Officer in Charge of the Medical Stores Department, British Military Mission, Vladivostok, describes the need of help:—

Vladivostok, Siberia, 14, Aleuskaya, 8th November 1919.

Dear Mrs. Stabb:—I just returned from Canada a few days ago, and want to thank you personally for the shipments your Association have made.

For the information of your Association, on arriving I found the situation very serious owing to the appalling increased number of refugees—men, women and children from Ekaterinburg, Ufa, Perm, and small towns in the Urals—thousands of men, women and children with hardly a stitch to put on, destitute; without money; without homes, and they are continuing to come in on the tops of trains; in trains; in carts; on foot; in fact, in every conceivable way.

Up the line the Winter has already set in.

On top of all this, there is a great shortage of food and fuel, and last but not least, disease is rife.

People living in warm houses cannot realise what this Winter will be like to the poor people of this country. Remember you cannot buy anything in the way of clothing, and to make matters worse, the Ruble has dropped until it is now 250 to the dollar. That is not so bad for the person who has the dollars to buy rubles with, but you can understand what it means to the Russian who is being paid in Rubles at the rate, and having to buy food and fuel with the prices sky-high.

Sugar is almost impossible to get, and it costs, when you can get it, from 75 to 100 rubles a pound; also a great shortage of tea, and as the Winter goes on, things will be worse.

The great heart-rending cry from all whom you come in contact with is, "Oh for some warm clothing," such as under-clothing and socks for soldiers; for women, under-clothes and outer garments; in fact, anything in the way of warm clothing, as they are practically naked, living in dug-outs. Children's clothing of any kind that is warm.

Thousands of lives depend on these things, so please do what you can to have shipments sent. Address General Knox, Vladivostok, via British Women's Work Association, Shanghai, China.

Wool, flannel, flannel, or any material sent forward can be made up in our work-room—the women knitting the wool into sweaters and socks; material cut up and made into garments.

I assure you that no other form of propaganda can do as much for British prestige as this, to say nothing of what you are doing for the sake of Humanity.

With China, Canada and Japan assisting with Red Cross supplies on this coast, and England assisting Denkin on the other side, which you will admit from a geographic point of view is sound, Bolshevikism will be defeated.

I am enclosing a copy of Leonid Andreiev's "S.O.S." which paints a vivid picture of poor Russia.—Yours sincerely,

D. DOUGLAS YOUNG.

To: Mrs. Ethel Stabb,
City Hall Work Party,
Hongkong, China.

SITUATION "SIMPLY TERRIBLE."

A later letter written on behalf of the Officer in Charge of the Medical Stores Department of the British Military Mission at Vladivostok acknowledging the arrival of four cases of goods, says: The situation regarding refugees in Siberia is simply terrible. They are coming into all our up-the-line towns, and even here in thousands, starving, destitute of clothing, and with no quarters to go to. It is beyond words to try to describe their terrible plight. Women carrying children in their arms, with very little clothing, excepting a shawl to wrap them in; both mother and child hungry, emaciated and freezing. If you can possibly get your good Society to try and send all the warm clothing, even worn clothing, they possibly can, there is surely a terrible need for it here, and they will be doing an exceptional and noble work. We are hoping that your good Society will be able to help us with clothing, and we assure you that you will be doing a work that for genuine, absolute, pathetic appeal, nothing could be greater.

JAPANESE LABOUR.

IN QUEENSLAND.

AN ECHO OF 1915.

Senator Pearce said that the assertion of Mr. Pollock, M.L.A., of Queensland, that Japan had threatened to land marines in Australia unless there were equal rights of citizenship in Australia for all Japanese was a gross mis-statement. In 1915, he said, when the Hughes Labour Government was in power, Mr. Tudor being Minister for Customs, and Mr. Mahon and Senator Gardner being also Ministers, trouble over coloured labour occurred in Northern Queensland, and certain Japanese, who alleged that they had been threatened, sent a letter to the commander of a Japanese cruiser in Sydney asking for protection. The commander of the cruiser did not reply, but handed the letter to the Consul-General for Japan, who forwarded it without comment to the Prime Minister. After consideration in Cabinet, it was decided that Senator Givens, as the most trusted and influential Labour member from Queensland, should be asked to go up there to use his influence to prevent any act of aggression on the part of white labour. He went, and the question was settled without any disturbance. If Mr. Hughes and Senator Givens did anything wrong on that occasion then Mr. Tudor and other Ministers named, who were now in the official Labour party, were equally blame-worthy.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

HONGKONG INDIAN PERPETUATION.

A deputation of the Indian community of Hongkong, headed by Mr. A. F. Arculli, waited upon His Excellency the Governor this morning to ask His Excellency to transmit, on their behalf, two telegrams, one to His Majesty the King and one to the Secretary of State for India containing an expression of their humble and loyal gratitude for the passing of the Government of India Reform Bill.

Mr. Arculli, in requesting His Excellency to send the telegrams, expressed the gratification of the Indian community of Hongkong for the passing of the Bill.

His Excellency expressed his willingness to transmit the telegrams and thanked the local Indians for their loyalty.

"WALLA WALLA" boats are new and fast. Get them at Black Pier.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Can supply all your requirements in Australian and Local Meats

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OUR THIS WEEK'S SPECIALITY CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

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Commencing

MONDAY, January 12th.

and will continue till

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ENTIRE STOCK included

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BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL OPENING BARGAINS

IN OUR GENT'S DEPARTMENT.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS & SLEEPING SUITS.

REMEMBER! MONDAY, 12th JANUARY.

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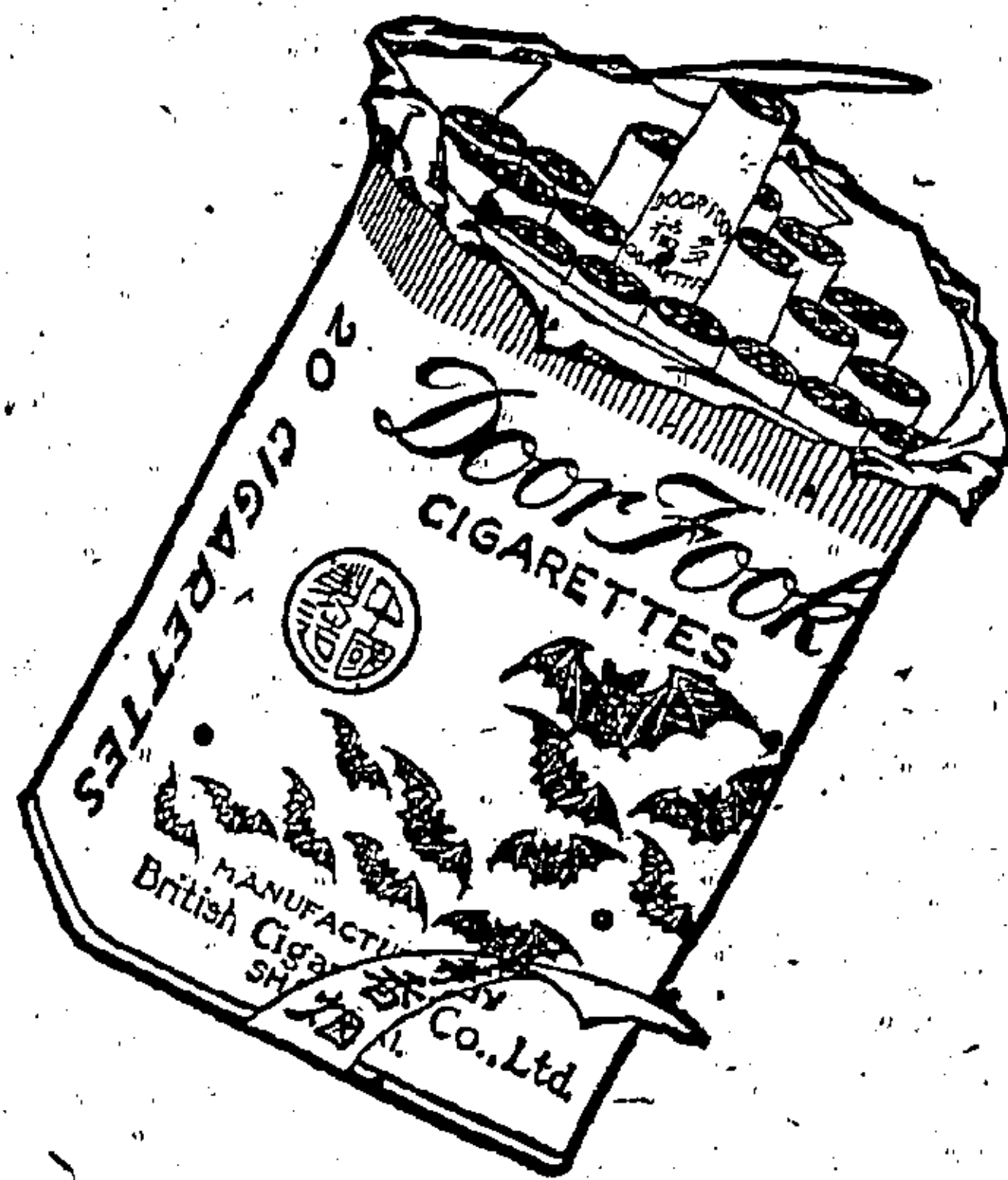
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SOLD EVERYWHERE IN PACKETS OF 20 CIGARETTES.

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JANUARY 5 to JANUARY 24
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DON'T FORGET from January 5 to January 24
THE SINCERE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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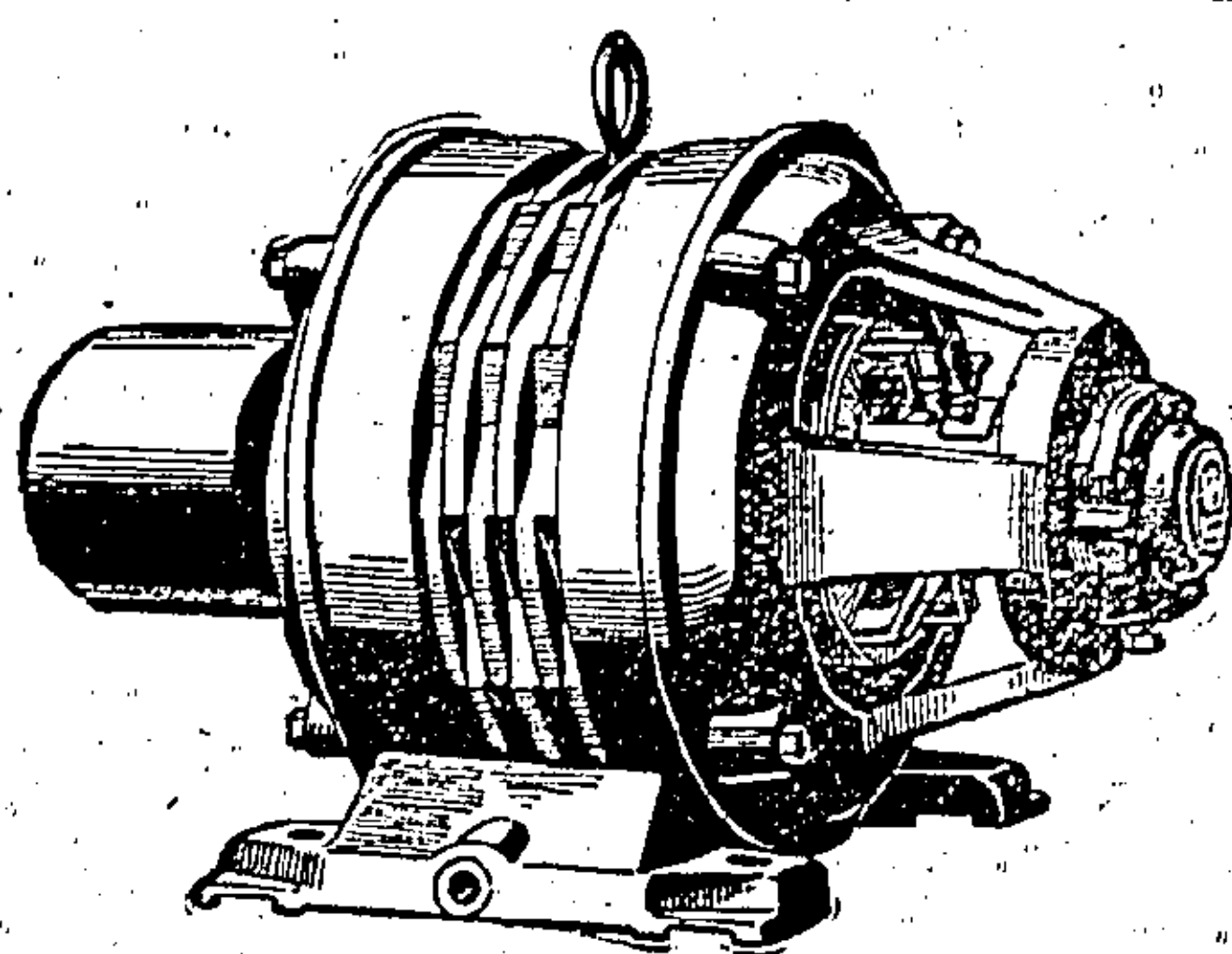
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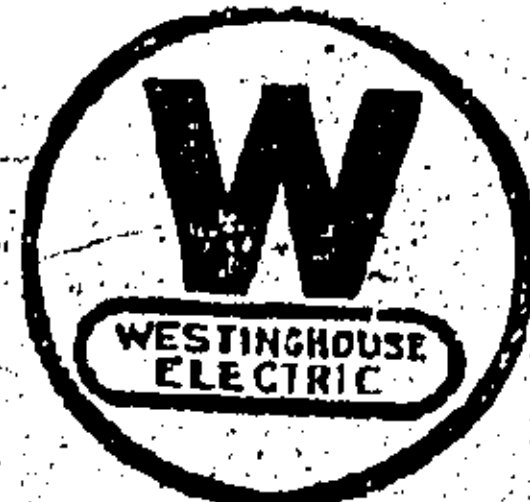
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A NATIONAL HERITAGE

W. H. Helen writes to the editor of *The Times* as follows: At this moment, when the urgent question of building new houses is so much before the public, it is of special importance that the priceless value of many old domestic buildings should be generally appreciated. An eloquent appeal has already been made in your columns for restraint in the clearing away of old cottages. But the larger dwelling houses of our forefathers are being pulled down, or ruthlessly reconstructed one after another, and some of the finest of English manor-houses and "halls" have been more fully transmogrified than even Bottom himself. Whatever may be the qualities of present day or future design in house-building, the importance of preserving some typical examples of the domestic architecture of past ages must be evident to most people whose imagination is not atrophied by disuse. If the touchstone of value is pecuniary profit, then, no doubt, there is little use in preserving old things except for the purpose of selling them to aesthetic or sentimental cranks. I assume that there are some thousands of men and women in these islands, as well as in our Colonies, in America, and generally throughout the civilised world, for whom the study of history is not wholly confined to wars, diplomacy, and politics. How our forebears of whatever social position—and every one of us had ancestry in cottage and in mansion, in poverty and in wealth—lived, throughout the ages, has always been a fascinating subject of inquiry to most people of general education, and yet there are perhaps few subjects of past history concerning which most of us have so little opportunity of informing ourselves without an amount of personal research which is impossible to nearly all who work for their living. My object in writing to you is to advocate the selection and preservation of a certain number of houses, each of which shall be an original example of a particular period in our history, shall be furnished, as far as is possible, with original examples of the furniture of its own age only, and shall be maintained as a national possession. In the case of any of the very early houses, Norman to Tudor at least, it would, of course, be impossible to "furnish the typical house."

At the present time, if any one develops an interest, say, in the Elizabethan age, and desires to know how people lived in these "spacious times," he may read various books, which deal, chiefly or incidentally, with the subject; he may visit museums, and also certain buildings which date from that age, but which are filled with a mixture of the English or French furniture of nearly every age up to the present. But he cannot go to a particular house which, externally and internally, may claim to represent, with tolerable accuracy, the period he wishes to know more intimately in its material aspects. On the principle of providing for "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" of persons likely to be interested in such old buildings, London should, wherever possible, be chosen to provide the typical house. But such possibilities, if examples of the best kinds are to be turned to account, are only to be found in London for the last three centuries. Earlier than that, although partial examples of the domestic architecture of several preceding centuries can be seen in the metropolitan area, adequate specimens must usually be found outside its borders. In every case, the example finally selected should be so situated that the visitor might get there and back from any part of London in the day, and have some hours to spend in the house he had come out to see.

Surely it is worth while, even in these days of stress and of enforced thrift, while we are piling up enormous debts, for payment by future generations, that we should also, as far as we can, secure for them the means of obtaining that personal acquaintance with the environment and the craftsmanship of past generations, in relation to their daily lives, which we ourselves have so far (if in a rapidly diminishing field) partly been able to enjoy. In no way, I believe, can such a heritage be better preserved and handed on than by the plan which is here suggested. It would, I am convinced, be worth a good deal of trouble on the part of the official leaders of the State to ensure that, in future years "The Norman House," "The House of the Wars of the Roses," "The Tudor House," or "The Restoration House," shall be as familiar in guide-books as the British Museum or Warwick Castle now is, and shall do more than museums or the show-places of today can do to awaken the imagination and quicken the vision of intelligent men and women.

VISION AND TEMPERAMENT.

In the time before the return of European barbarism, now checked in its course, there was nothing of more glorious beauty to be seen in the world than the rose-windows of

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Rheims. The memory of a first vision of those exquisite harmonies, as the sunlight shone through into the shadowy cathedral, must be among the purifying influences in many a mind. Yet there are countless minds well-educated in the common meaning of the term, to whom such a vision is of no account, is not indeed a vision at all, but a mere "sight." To speak generally and of the white races only, and mindful of innumerable exceptions, it may be said that while sightseeing is more especially a Teutonic characteristic, vision is Latin. Observation the northern races have in their full share, but that is a different gift.

It is vision that makes possible the true appreciation of the past, as also the understanding of the future. "Visionary" is a term of contempt more used in England and America than elsewhere, because the ordinary Anglo-Saxon believes, like his discredited cousin the modern Teuton, in material gain as the touchstone of the "worth having" in life. And the vision which the Latin races possess in a higher share than ourselves is closely connected with their temperament. That last is a much-abused word, and is often called up to excuse a good deal in modern life which finds itself in need of explanation. But for all, temperament is one of the most dangerous of human qualities. Lacking it, we are permanently, hopelessly, crippled in our imaginative faculty. The sense of beauty in architecture, sculpture, and painting (which has made Paris as much the capital of the world in art as London has been the capital in commerce or New York in millionaires) was born of temperament, and is nourished by it still. With a cold heart it is impossible to appreciate the charm of noble buildings, of lovely gardens, of the song of the thrush, or of the laughter of the sea.

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IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

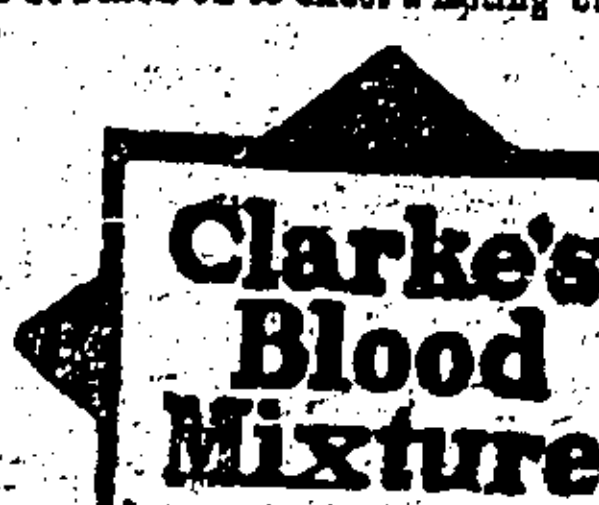
IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising) and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet found bottle.)



The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY
JAMES STEER
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H.M. Naval Yard.)
8, 10, House Street, Hongkong.

MR. JOHNSON FINDS
CONSOLATION.

"A TRAFFIC WHICH PUTS
OUT 60,000 PAIRS OF EYES."

A message from Mr. Johnson was read amid a scene of enthusiasm at a demonstration of the United Kingdom Alliance, at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Mr. Johnson wrote:—"Prior to the advent of Prohibition in America it was calculated that over sixty thousand deaths occurred every twelve months owing to the traffic in alcoholic liquor."

"In other words, each year the liquor traffic put out sixty thousand pairs of eyes."

"When it comes home to me what it means to lose one single eye, I am overwhelmed with thankfulness that I have been permitted to contribute in some measure to the ending of a traffic in my country whose business it was to put out each year sixty thousand pairs of eyes."

MICROBES 2,000 YEARS
OLD

It is a well-known fact that Egyptian wheat which has for years lain beside mummies in tombs over 2,000 years old, can be made to sprout, but a far more striking fact is announced in a statement made by Dr. Galippo to the French Academy of Science. Dr. Galippo said that in Egyptian pyramids twenty centuries and more old he had found living micro-organisms. These microbes were subjected to the usual test of heat, and although the temperature was carried to 218 deg. Fahrenheit they remained as active as ever.

Such a discovery carries with it all kinds of possibilities, such as the recurrence in modern times of the plagues of Egypt. These however, in view of the very different hygienic conditions which obtain at the present time, are likely to remain possibilities but not probabilities. —Manchester Guardian.



CUTICURA
Quickly Heals
Eczema, Rashes,
Itchings and
Irritations

In the treatment of all skin troubles Cuticura is the only remedy that is both effective and safe. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and it is also a powerful emollient. It is the only remedy that is both effective and safe. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and it is also a powerful emollient.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 16th JANUARY, 1920.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.
11 A.M.

Bankers' Exchange 5/11 T. T. —
Hongkong Bank, — \$800 n.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, — \$350 n.
Yokohama Specie, — \$180 n.
North China Ins., — \$180 n.
Yong Tai Ins., — \$180 n.
Far Eastern Ins., — \$180 n.

Fire Insurance, — \$180 n.
China Fire Ins., — \$180 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins., — \$180 n.

Shipping, — \$180 n.
Do, (Def), — \$180 n.
Star Line, — \$180 n.

Rubber, — \$180 n.
China Rubber, — \$180 n.
Malayan Rubber, — \$180 n.

Latex, — \$180 n.
Kallan Mining Adm., — \$180 n.
Langkat, — \$180 n.

Shanghai Loans, — \$180 n.
Shai Explorations, — \$180 n.
Do, — \$180 n.

French Mines, — \$180 n.
Ural Caspian, — \$180 n.
West Point, — \$180 n.

Doors, Wharves, Godowns, — \$180 n.
R. & E. Wharf, — \$180 n.
R. & W. Docks, — \$180 n.

Shal Docks, — \$180 n.
New Engineering, — \$180 n.

Land, Hotels & Buildings, — \$180 n.
Central Estate, — \$180 n.
Hongkong Hotel, — \$180 n.

Hongkong Land, — \$180 n.
Hampden, — \$180 n.
Newland, — \$180 n.

Land Reclamation, — \$180 n.
West Point, — \$180 n.

Cotton, — \$180 n.
Two Cottons, — \$180 n.
Kong Yik, — \$180 n.

Lao Kong, — \$180 n.
Oriental, — \$180 n.
Shanghai Cotton, — \$180 n.

Yangtze, — \$180 n.
Mitsui, — \$180 n.
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BANKS.
ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
HONGKONG.

Announces that the Italian Government Treasury have appointed them Fiscal Agents in China to offer

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT 5%
CONSOLIDATED LOAN

Subscriptions open until March 10th for these bonds, issuing price Lire 87.50 plus interest.

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI PEKING HANKOW TIENTSIN
MANILA CHANGSHA CANTON

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 16, 1920.
On London, — \$180 n.
Bank, Wire, — \$180 n.

On demand, — \$180 n.
30 days sight, — \$180 n.
4 months sight, — \$180 n.

Credit, 4 months sight, — \$180 n.
Documentary 4 months sight, — \$180 n.

On demand, — \$180 n.
30 days sight, — \$180 n.
4 months sight, — \$180 n.

On demand, — \$180 n.
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4 months sight, — \$180 n.

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On demand, — \$180 n.
30 days sight, — \$180 n.
4 months sight, — \$180 n.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 100, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong. Branches: Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, etc.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING
SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits
bear interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%,
respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE
will be welcomed.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS
BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road,
Hongkong.

General Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

Local currency on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed
Deposits received at rates which may be
ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings
Department.

DONG TOY,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1920.

THE CHINA PRINCIPAL LOAN
AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, at
rates from 4% to 6% per annum.

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, at
rates from 4% to 6% per annum.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL — \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND — \$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES — \$10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES — \$10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES — \$10,000,000

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